

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERS
Barometer 29.92

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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October 21 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 85 80

October 21 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 82
Humidity 89 71

3051 日三十月九年卯乙

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1915.

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

GERMAN ARMY IN THE WEST "MOSTLY LED BY NONCOMS."

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S IMPORTANT STATEMENT AS TO THE NEW BRITISH LINE.

Serbians Falling Back Before German Artillery.

GERMANY'S NEW REGION OF TERROR IN BELGIUM.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

THE NEW BRITISH POSITION.

October, 20, 3.25 a.m.
Field Marshal Sir John French in a despatch gives the first detailed description of the new British position. He says:—The front now leaves the old line twelve hundred yards southwest of the southern edge of Anchylex and La Bassee, and runs through the main trench in the "Hohenzollern" redoubt in an easterly direction for four hundred yards south of Fosse Eight to the southwestern corner of the Quarries.—We also hold the south eastern corner of the Quarries—our trenches running thence southeast of, parallel to, and four hundred yards from, the southwest edge of Cote St. Etienne, to five hundred yards west of the north edge of Hulluch. The line then runs along the Loos and La Bassee road to a chalk pit fifteen hundred yards north of Hill 70 thence south-west to a thousand yards east of Loos church, where it trends south-east to north western slope of Hill 70. It then runs along the western slopes of that Hill bending southwest to twelve hundred yards south of Loos church, whence, it goes, due west back to the old line. The chord of the salient which we have created in the enemy's line, measured along our old front, is seven thousand yards in length, and the depth of the salient at the chalk pit is 3,200 yards.

Since September 28 the enemy has re-inforced his troops holding the front and we have been attacked by forty-eight battalions, including a division of guards.

After a heavy bombardment the enemy attacked to-day between the quarries and Hulluch, but was everywhere repulsed.

GERMAN OFFICERS ORDER ATTACK AND REMAIN BEHIND.

October 20, 12.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, describing the recent counter-attack from Loos to the "Hohenzollern" redoubt says, that an interesting fact is that the Germans were mostly led by non-commissioned officers, which supports the belief, that in the case of frontal attacks, the officers, presumably under orders, remain in the shelters till the objective is carried. The purpose being to prevent the wastage of officers.

THE WONDERFUL NEW FLEET.

OLD CRUISERS REBORN.

October 20, 12.55 p.m.
The wonderful new fleet, which regained for the Allies the command of the Mediterranean, after enemy submarines had caused a retirement of battleships, is described by a correspondent in the Dardanelles. He says that it consists of monitors of all shapes and sizes, the largest carrying two fourteen inchers, three quarters of a ton of metal fifteen miles, and built out ten feet under water on each side, making the hull invulnerable to torpedoes. Subsequently the old cruisers Endymion and Thetis, arrived, re-born with formidable whistlers, these vessels played an important role in the landing at Suvla Bay and subsequent operations.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

AIRCRAFT BOMBARDMENT.

(Havas Telegram.)

October 19.

French 8 o'clock now stands at 86.50.

Yesterday artillery activity and trench warfare prevailed on the whole front.

To-day we repulsed three attacks North East of Souchez and mastered the enemy's artillery at Les Eparges.

Our aircraft bombarded an aviation camp North East of Chateau Salis.

Petrograd: We progressed in the Dvinsk, Pripiet and Niemen regions, capturing more than 3,000 prisoners.

Rome: The Government has declared that a state of war exists between Italy and Bulgaria.

Salonica: Allies troops occupied Stroumitza. The Serbians repulsed and threw the enemy back in Timok Valley and Cornoscon sector, inflicting very heavy losses.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

SUCCESSFUL AIR RAID.

October 19, 5.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states:—"The Germans made very serious night attacks north-eastward of Souchez. Our infantry, supported by the batteries, easily repulsed each attack." The communique adds that there has been bomb fighting in Champagne. A rain of fire from our guns silenced an intense German bombardment on Les Eparges. A French squadron bombed a German aerodrome at Barlincourt. The hangars and shelters were obviously demolished.

BRITISH FIELD MARSHAL'S DENIAL.

October 20, 12.20 a.m.

Field Marshal Sir John French reports that there has been most active artillery work on both sides. The enemy's bombing attacks were repulsed. He denies the German reports of British repulses north-east of Vermelles.

GERMAN ATTACK NEAR RHEIMS.

October 20, 1.35 a.m.

A Paris communique states that an attempted enemy evening attack east of Rheims, in the morning, on a front of ten kilometres, with large forces, ended in complete defeat. The attack was prepared most carefully by a prolonged bombardment which included suffocating shells giving forth clouds of chlorine gas. The enemy's infantry penetrated some sections of our first line of trenches, but immediate counter-attacks almost completely ejected them. A vigorous counter-offensive in the afternoon expelled the remainder. The enemy lost heavily. There are violent artillery actions on the rest of the front.

ZEPPELIN WRECKED ON A CHIMNEY.

October 19, 7.10 p.m.

Messrs. Pilkington and Sons, glass manufacturers, with plant in France, have received a telegram from Paris, which states:—"Our Manbeuge works' chimney has been destroyed through a collision with a Zeppelin. All the crew of the Zeppelin were killed."

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

SUCCESSES IN THE TYROL AND TRENTINO.

October 20, 4.30 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome a communique says:—"The Italians after an intense artillery preparation successfully attacked various points in the Tyrol and Trentino frontier capturing important heights in Upper Cordevole and a peak 7,500 feet high in the Falsarego district."

WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIANS.

FURTHER SUCCESSES OBTAINED.

October 20, 3.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that stubborn fighting has developed in the Riga district where the Germans, according to a communique, have succeeded in advancing northwards in the vicinity of Mitau. Fighting on the Drinsk front is confined to fierce artillery actions, but the Russians have developed a success in middle Styria, capturing the town of Tohartorysk by a sudden attack and taking nine guns, numerous machine-guns and another seven hundred prisoners. The success at Tohartorysk is due to a simultaneous turning of the German flank. The prisoners belonged to the Crown Prince's first Grenadier Regiment. The communique says that in extreme resentment, provoked by the German use of explosive bullets, the Russians bayoneted an enormous number of this regiment. The pursuit of the enemy in this region continues above Tohartorysk. A vigorous Russian attack put the Austro-Germans to flight and two villages were stormed, numerous prisoners and machine-guns falling into the hands of the Russians. The Austrian communique admits that the Russians by persistent attacks reached the west bank of the Styria at several points near Tohartorysk.

RUSSIANS SKILFUL WORK.

October 20, 4.20 a.m.

The skilfulness with which the Russian results have been obtained is demonstrated by the facts that the units which, on October 18, took 1,950 prisoners at one point besides a large quantity of abandoned munitions and arms, themselves lost only fifty-one men.

THE TSAR'S MANIFESTO.

October 20, 4.30 a.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd the Tsar in a manifesto says that the Russian people draw the sword against Bulgaria with a bleeding heart and leaves the betrayer of the Slav cause to the just punishment of God.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

METHODS OF ITALIAN HELP UNDER CONSIDERATION.

October 19, 5.00 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, on behalf of Mr. Asquith said that the methods by which Italy could best co-operate in helping Serbia, or in the common cause, are under discussion by the Allies (cheers).

BULGARIAN DIVISION ANNIHILATED.

October 19, 6.20 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris advices from Athens state that the first trainload of French wounded from the fighting against the Bulgarians, has arrived at Salonica. It is reported from Doiran that a Bulgarian division has been completely annihilated. It is rumoured that the Bulgarians have evacuated Petritoh and Melnik. The Greek General Staff has arrived in Salonica; the King is expected to follow shortly.

ALLIED REPRESENTATIONS TO GREECE.

October 19, 7.40 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that twenty-four hours have elapsed since the British and Russian Ministers conferred with M. Zaimis and informed him that their Governments did not agree with the Greek interpretation of the Serbian treaty, but up to now, nothing further has transpired.

BRITISH SUBMARINES IN THE BALTIC.

October 19, 6.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that a British submarine, yesterday, sank the German 5,000 ton vessel, Lernambuco, laden with ore, and torpedoed the steamer Soderhamn, which was kept afloat by a cargo of wood.

Later.
British submarines have torpedoed four large German merchantmen in the Baltic Sea during the last few days.

GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT SINKS.

October 19, 6.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen learns that there is trustworthy confirmation of the sinking of the German torpedo-boat by collision with the steam ferry on the 15th inst. Only five out of a crew of 54 were rescued.

(Continued on page 10.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

It is rumoured that the Bulgarians have evacuated Petritoh and Melnik.

It is reported from Doiran that a Bulgarian division has been completely annihilated.

The Greek General Staff has arrived at Salonica and the King is expected to follow shortly.

The total of British prisoners in Germany to September is approximately 25,000.

Sir John French, in a despatch, gives the first detailed description of the new British position.

A Zeppelin struck the chimney of a glass works in France and was destroyed. All the crew were killed.

A French aircraft squadron bombed the German aerodrome at Barlincourt. Hangars and shelters were obviously demolished.

The first trainload of French wounded from the fighting against the Bulgarians have arrived at Salonica.

The Tsar, in a manifesto, says that Russian people draw the sword against Bulgaria with a bleeding heart.

The Russians have captured the town of Tohartorysk by a sudden attack taking nine guns, numerous machine guns and another seven hundred prisoners.

After a heavy bombardment the enemy attacked, on Tuesday, the region between the Quarries and Hulluch, but were everywhere repulsed.

The Italians successfully attacked various points of the Tyrol and Trentino frontier capturing heights in Upper Cordevole, and a peak 7,500 feet high in the Falsarego district.

Since September 28 the enemy on the Western front has re-inforced his troops holding the front. The British here have been attacked by forty-eight battalions including a division of guards.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the House of Commons, said that the methods by which Italy could best co-operate in helping Serbia or in the common cause are under discussion by the Allies.

A British submarine, on Monday, sank the German steamer Pernambuco, 5,000 tons, laden with ore; and torpedoed the steamer Soderhamn which was kept afloat by a cargo of wood.

The new fleet which regained for the Allies the command of the Mediterranean, consists of monitors of all sizes the largest carrying two fourteen inchers which will throw three quarters of a ton of metal fifteen miles.

During the recent counter-attack from Loos to the "Hohenzollern" redoubt the Germans were led by non-commissioned officers, which fact supports the belief that in frontal attacks officers remain behind.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Opening of Queen's College Recreation Club Pavilion.—5 p.m.

Saturday, October 23.
Opening day of Italian Convent Bazaar.—10 a.m.

Wednesday, October 27.
Hongkong and South China Fisheries—annual general meeting.—noon

Friday, October 29.
Hongkong Club, Extraordinary General Meeting of members.

Saturday, October 30.
Ministering Children's League Bazaar.—2 p.m.

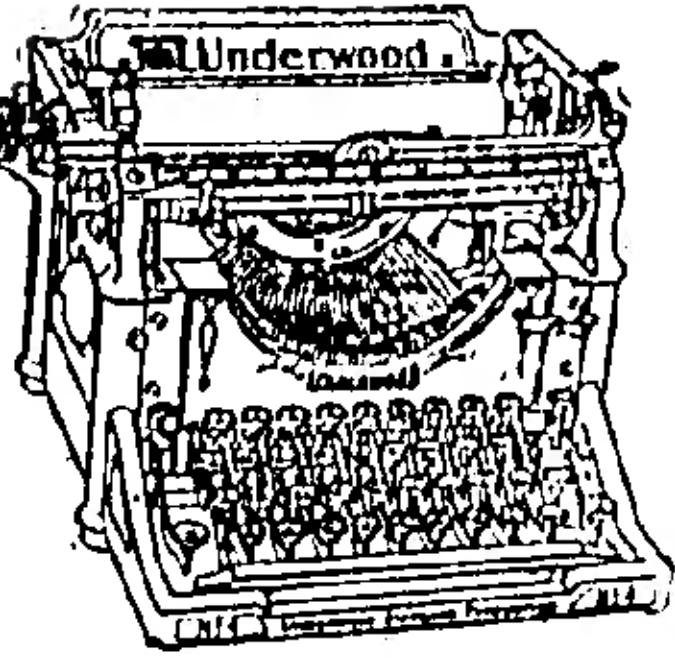
Wednesday, November 3.
Meeting of Licensing Board, Council Chamber.—2.15 p.m.

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913

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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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P. O. FEUSTNER, Manager

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An ideal accumulator of any kind of lighting or ignition device.

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Retaliation. It is also a matter for gratification to know that the British have shown the Germans that two can play at the game of war. In this war, in its present stage at least, kid glove methods end too much "decency" may be disastrous to the cause. Fire must be met with fire and suffocation with suffocation. The Germans a long ago invented instruments of savage brutality in order to overcome all opposition to their aspirations and however much the spirit of the Allied peoples revolt against the use of such things, the time has arrived when circumstances seem to make it necessary. It will take British men and British women a long time to forget what has been described as "the bloodiest set of the war"—the callous murder of an unconscious nurse, whose work, the tending of the sick and the wounded, placed her in the cruel clutches of the enemies of her country.

Daily Press.

The National Service Question. The answer of a mind steeped in the British tradition, it was suggested, would be that, on the contrary, a Government, when it appeals in this way for volunteers, is using its prestige and drawing upon its reserves of moral authority, and the extent of the response is the measure of the respect and confidence it enjoys. Hitherto these appeals have met with a ready, an enthusiastic, indeed, a magnificent response. But as the struggle develops and the demand for men grows, the important question now is not so much whether the additional strength is obtainable by voluntary recruitment, whether it is not to the great advantage of the country that should be gathered by some quicker method than the slow process of persuasion. The whole question is one which seems to rest mainly with the War Office which has only to state its requirements and to tell the Government and the country that it is in a position to train and equip new battalions at a faster rate than they are being now formed, and once that is done, we doubt if any serious objection would at this stage in the war be offered to the adoption of conscription.

China Mail.

Defending War Marriages. Mentally, the gain of the marriages must be great; physically, they must be greater patriotically they must be greater. For every German, since August, 1914, there should be two British children, if the world of 1934 and 1944 is to be a sane and God-fearing, a men-respecting, and law-abiding board of nations. If, and when the British are enslaved, and their islands become colonies, the overworld of a parish race, the other nations will have to tread lest they fall; and their heads might easily be unavailing. For all of them, as for ourselves, safety lies in our capacity to carry on and in this pressing need, will Love and Expediency made on stultifying license with the law hand while sanctioning it, as moral and legal document, with the right, we could look forward to a numerical strength that would mean salvation. Let the new Daniels come to judgment who throw stones at men and women wise enough to marry now stay their hands and instead look upon the warning so plainly writ that he who runs may read. There will be no erasure of the significant message until the word "Finished" starts out in blood-red letters on the blackened wall of the Prussian House.

For a good solid meal at Carle or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Bo ALEXANDRA CAFE.



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HEART OF THE SUNSET, Rex Beach.	1.75	THE FIELD OF HONOUR, Fielding Hall.	2.75
THE YELLOW CLAW, Romney.	1.75	ARMS & THE MAP, Ian Hannish.	2.75
A YOUNG MAN'S YEAR, Anthony Hope.	2.75	MODERN WARFARE, H.S. and E. H. Williams.	4.80
THE PHILOSOPHY OF NIETZSCHE, A. Wolf.	2.75	THE ORIGINS OF WAR, Holland Rose.	.50
THE HUMAN SIDE OF PLANTS, R. Dixon.	6.00	ITALY AND THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE, W. O. Pitt.	2.00
DIVISIONS OF A NATURALIST, Sir R. Lankester.	4.50	THE DIARY OF A FRENCH ARMY CHAPLAIN, Abbe Klein.	2.75
THE PUBLIC & PRIVATE LIFE OF KAISER WILLIAM 2ND, E. Lane.	6.00	AMERICA AND GERMANY, W. White.	4.00
MODERN AUSTRIA: HER RACIAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS, V. Gayda.	8.50	THE NEUTRALITY OF THE UNITED STATES IN RELATION TO THE BRITISH AND GERMAN EMPIRES, Nicholson.	.40
THE A. B. C. OF HERALDRY, Rothery.	4.00	T. P.'S JOURNAL GREAT DRESS OF THE WAR.	3.50
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EDWARDS, Barry Pain.	2.75	LA GRANDE BARBARIE, Lott.	.70
TOWARDS RACIAL HEALTH, Norah March.	2.75	SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, R. Harding Davis.	3.00
THE BOOK OF THE FLY, THE FLY PLAGUE AND ITS CURE, Hurlstone Hardy.	2.00		

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MEE CHEUNG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

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AND
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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913

GENERAL NEWS.

Art and Charity.
Mr. Alfred Bilborough, of 15, Beechgrove-terrace, Leeds, chemist and druggist, who died on June 23, bequeathed £5,000 to Leeds Art Gallery for the purchase of pictures, no one to cost more than £500, £5,000 to Leeds University, and £20,000 to religious and charitable societies. The value of the estate is £149,015.

Removal of the President's Office.

The *Ahsia Pao* reports that the President's Office will be moved to the Ta Ho Tien where the Imperial family is now living, and that the Manchou court will move to the South Lake in which the President's Office is. Another Chinese paper says that the President disapproves of the idea that the Imperial Family should move to the Summer Palace for many reasons.

Discovery of Curios.

A number of ancient curios belonging to the Ming Dynasty have been unearthed in the West Hills by the Agricultural Experiment Station in the course of operations in connection with the reclamation of waste land. The articles discovered comprise pottery, gold, silver and precious stones, which are reported to have been sent to the Ministry of Interior for exhibition in the Old Museum.

New Iron Mine at Wuhu.
The new iron mine at Wuhu, Anhui Province, to be worked under joint Sino-Japanese management is according to expert investigations conducted on the spot, not so extensive in the seam, but favourably comparable in quality to the iron mine at Tayeh. Respecting work is expected to be taken in hand at an outlay of Y. 2,000,000 shortly. The line is near the Yangtze and has facilities for transportation.

Progress of Australia's Great Railway.
Good progress is being made with the construction of the Australian Trans-Continental Railway, which was recommended as a strategic purpose by Lord Kitchener during his visit to the Commonwealth. Over 1,200 men are employed on the western end, and last month a total of over 300 miles had been built. Rails are being laid at the rate of a mile a day. Similar progress is also being made on the eastern end, and it is expected that the line (over 1,000 miles), will be completed at the end of next year.

The Late Max Adler.
Mr. Max Adler, whose death was announced from the United States, was better known as a socialist a decade or two ago than he is to-day. He may be described as the Jerome K. Jerome of America, and his humour, though of the fairly obvious variety, was always a certain cure for the blues. During his later years he developed serious frame of mind, not uncommon with a professional journalist, and became the author of a Bible Class in Philadelphia. It is not generally known that Mr. Adler's books were among the late Lord Salisbury's greatest literary favourites.

Wryley Gang Again.
The notorious captain of the Wryley gang, "G. H. Darby," who is responsible for the horse-stealing outrages which have afflicted Staffordshire, sent an audacious message to a local newspaper at the outbreak of the war, informing the public that there would be a cessation of his rages until the war was over. This promise was kept until September 7, when a Birmingham newspaper revealed one of the now familiar tactics warning the police that the outrage was to be perpetrated. The captain was true to word, as has invariably been the case. A pony belonging to Samuel Rowley, of Bough Cottage, Darlaston, was and is similar to those indicated in previous occasions, and leave doubt that it is the work of the same maniac.

You have lost your appetite. One of the big variety of dishes at the ALEXANDER CAFE is sure to tempt

NOTICE.

TONE

THAT'S WHERE THE VICTROLA IS PRE-EMINENT.



Call in and we will gladly demonstrate our new Models to you.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS
MOUTRIE'S.

NUMBER OF FORDS IN OPERATION.

From a list of Canadian automobile registrations recently compiled by the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, including all cars registered up to October 1914, over one-third of the total number were Ford's, or exactly 21,456; 38.08 per cent. of the total number registered. The largest number of Ford's was owned in Ontario where there were 10,143 or 42.1 per cent. of the total number in the Province. This is 8842 cars more than the nearest competitor, and the percentage of Ford's was 35.9 per cent. greater than that of the same manufacturer. In Saskatchewan there were 2775 Ford's, which is 2150 greater than the nearest competitor and 55.4 per cent. of the total number of motor cars in the Province at that time.

Quebec was next with 2422 Ford's or 34.9 per cent. This was 1028 greater than the nearest competitor.

31.8 per cent. of the cars in Manitoba were Ford's, and the total number was 1270 greater than the nearest competitor.

Alberta has 1684 Ford cars, 37.4 of the total number registered. This is 1187 greater than the Ford's nearest competitor.

33.2 per cent. of the motor cars in Nova Scotia were Ford's and New Brunswick was not far behind with 30.2 per cent. In the former Province the Ford led its nearest competitor by 253 cars, while in the latter Province it was 180 cars in the lead and had more than twice this number of cars in use.

In British Columbia the Ford was ahead of its nearest competitor by 785 cars and had 23.3% of the total number of cars in use. The above figures have been considerably increased during the past year for in that time 13,155 cars have been sold in the Dominion of Canada. It is estimated that nearly one-half of the total number of motor cars now operating in the United States are Ford's. Over 300,000 of these were sold during the past year. Our figures for foreign territory are not so complete, but from the ones we have the Ford appears to have been more than holding its own. In South Australia there were 5689 cars of which 24.6 per cent. were Ford's, out-numbering their nearest competitor 43 times, while those in use were greater in number than those of the next seven put together. In Tasmania there were 102 cars registered of which 41 per cent. were Ford's. The foreign figures have been greatly increased during the past year by large shipments of Ford cars into this territory. More than 875,000 Ford's have been sold to date in all parts of the world.

So when one boasts the actual figures, the statement, "Wherever you go you see a Ford," becomes no idle boast.

CONSCRIPTION.

The Debate and Mr. Asquith's Reply.

In the House of Commons on September 14, Captain Guest inquired whether an opportunity would be given for a discussion of national service at an early date. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Asquith: I am not able at present to make any statement. Captain Guest asked if the Prime Minister would receive a deputation which was anxious to wait upon him.

Mr. Asquith: I do not think it is a matter which should be dealt with by a deputation. (Hear, hear.)

"Trust the Government."

On the motion for adjournment, Mr. J. Dillon drew attention to a manifesto signed by members of that House who were serving in the Army and Navy on the question of conscription, and calling upon the Government to take up the question. He asked whether it was in accordance with long recognised principles that officers on active service should address during war time a manifesto to the public Press dealing with matters of political controversy. The question had been forced to the front, and he urged that the public were on the eve of a great catastrophe if this question was still urged forward. He appealed to the Prime Minister and the War Office that if the country was driven into this misfortune they would take care that the Army at least was spared.

If this kind of thing was to be tolerated he should ask whether facilities would be given for the non-commissioned officers and the rank and file—(hear, hear)—to object to conscription (cheers and cries of "Where are they?"). He begged the Government to take warning by what had occurred in the House, not to introduce in the ranks of the Army in the face of the enemy such contentious questions. It was most unfortunate, and he urged that the Government should be trusted and their discretion not be interfered with.

Those who opposed conscription would do so until an overwhelming case had been made out, but no such case had yet been made out. (Hear, hear.)

"Not Men—Material."

Mr. Wedgwood said he should reserve to himself the right to express his opinions on political matters. It had always been the habit of members of that House who belonged to one of the fighting ranks to express their views. He considered it was in the interests of the whole country that there should be free and frank expression in that House on Army and Navy matters.

Mr. Booth asked whether a secret session of the House was contemplated.

Captain Guest pointed out that the agitation for which he spoke had no connection with the agitation outside the House, but whilst

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other people agitated there was no reason for those who felt strongly on the question to desert and abandon it. They intended to insist and demand with all their powers for a day for the discussion of the subject. They had things to say which had been left too long unsaid.

Mr. Chaplin remarked that only the Government had the whole facts of the case, and it was the Government alone that could decide the question. He considered they should leave the question in the hands of the Cabinet.

Mr. Hogge hoped the Government would not give way to clamour. (Hear, hear.) The experience of the past week had demonstrated that it was not men they wanted but material. (Hear, hear.) Those who were taking part in this clamour and agitation were doing a great disservice to their country. It would reactivate political differences, and would be disastrous so far as our Allies were concerned, and he hoped the Government would say decidedly that the time had not come for giving effect to any of the ideas promulgated by those in favour of National Service.

Kitchener's Judgment.

Sir F. Banbury said it was evident that discussion on the subject was absolutely necessary. Sir Henry Dalziel said that the present situation had been brought about by the lack of information which was given to the public. The result was that members of the House were not qualified to express any logical view of the present situation. The Government should take the House and the public into its confidence more than had hitherto been the case. The country had been puzzled by the conflicting statements which had been made by different members of the Cabinet, and it was time they had the view of the Government.

Colonel Hickman said he was asked to sign the manifesto, but thought that there was only one man who could say whether conscription was necessary or not, and that was Lord Kitchener. He deprecated most earnestly any forcing of the hands of the Government and interference with Lord Kitchener. (Hear, hear.) He felt certain that when the right time came Lord Kitchener would demand national service and the Cabinet would not dare to refuse it.

Mr. Leif Jones argued against a secret session, and Mr. Joynton Hicks continued the debate.

Mr. MacCallum Scott said the only way to win the war was to have a Government they trusted, and to trust it. They could not win by having discussions in the House.

Premier's Reply.
Mr. Asquith confessed that he did not think any good purpose had been served by the debate. As to a secret session, he had received no indication of any sort or kind that such a procedure would be welcome or palatable. It would lead to imperfect, incomplete, and incorrect accounts of what took place—(hear, hear)—without any compensating advantage.

In the course of the debate the duties and disabilities of members of the House on active service had been referred to. He would make one remark. Under normal conditions a member of the House who was on the active list was silenced, but when war broke out it would be unfair and contrary to the public interest if such a rule applied. But hon. members who came back on leave and resumed their seats for a short time, while it would be unfair that their lips should be closed, ought to feel, and no doubt did feel, under a very strict sense of responsibility. (Hear, hear.) They must remember they sat there not as representatives of the Army—(hear, hear)—but as representing their constituents. (Hear, hear.)

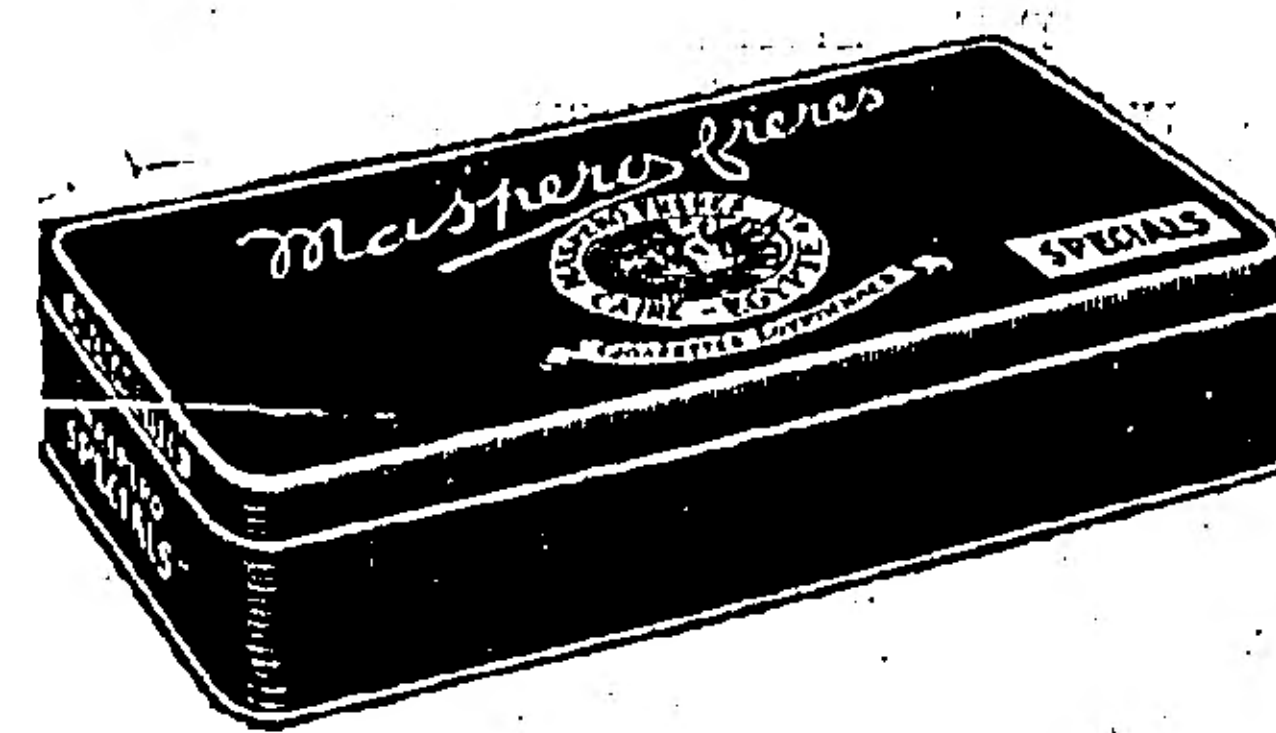
"A Sporadic Discussion"

The Army as an Army had no representation in that House, and they must not claim that they came there with any special mandate to represent the opinions of the Army. (Hear, hear.)

Captain Guest said they made no such claim, and Mr. Asquith said he was glad to hear the disclaimer. It was a claim he would never admit. Questions had also been received as to the best way in which to meet the call of bringing the war to a successful end. No more unsatisfactory way of dealing with a problem so vital and far-reaching could be had than a sporadic, desultory discussion of the motion for the adjournment. (Hear, hear.)

It was a matter which had not escaped the attention of the Government. (Laughter.) When the Government without undue delay with as much deliberation as the gravity of the subject demanded, had arrived at its conclusions, it would present them to Parliament, when they would become the subject of Parliamentary discussion. The House then adjourned.

NOTICES.



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7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	15 Min.	
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	15 Min.	
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	15 Min.	
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	15 Min.	
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	15 Min.	
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	15 Min.	
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	15 Min.	
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	15 Min.	
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	15 Min.	
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	15 Min.	
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	15 Min.	
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	15 Min.	
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	15 Min.	
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	15 Min.	
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	15 Min.	
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	15 Min.	
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By Order,
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1915.

ANOTHER SCORE FOR IRELAND.

The longer the war lasts, the more evident does it become that the Irish, whether as a political party or as a nation, are determined to stand by the Empire to the last ditch. This fact is now emphasised by some remarks of their acknowledged leader, Mr. John Redmond, at Dublin and in the House of Commons, as recorded in our wires of yesterday. The long-headedness and the solidity of this great Irish champion continue to give the lie to the old false notion that the men of his race are necessarily herum-sorum, illogical, unable to foresee, unable to do anything, in fact, except talk. When he talks it is to some purpose, and there is always very ample material for thought in what he says. In fact, eighteen months ago, when a serious quarrel was liable to break at any minute between Ireland and the Mother Country, his was the voice that counselled caution, moderation, patience—but firmness. When war broke out, it was he who, in the name of the Irish people cried "God save England" and who then set to work to do all in his power towards helping the recruiting; and, throughout the trying fourteen and a half months of the campaign, he has held the Irish party in the palm of his hand, so that less than a whisper of anything polemical has arisen from it.

And to-day, while the air is full of talk of conscription, while Members of both Lords and Commons are showing themselves restive and capricious, it is John Redmond who tells us that Ireland confines herself to sending men to the front and that she "can and will support them in accordance with Earl Kitchener's requirements." Preceding this promise—all the more sincere by virtue of its very simplicity—there is a pardonable note of triumph; of pride in his countrymen's loyalty; and every generous Englishman will praise rather than condemn him therefor. "Ireland," he tells his hearers, "is in no wise responsible for the dangers threatening the Government. There have been no strikes in Ireland." What, under some circumstances, might have savoured of schoolboy boast becomes a dignified rebuke to the ultra-respectable folk of England who have persisted in regarding Ireland as forever in the wrong, forever stirring up strife, forever disaffected to the Empire. What time have the lads of Ireland for striking when they are engaged in fighting the Empire's enemies?

And is England going to forget the part that Ireland has borne in the war, when all is over and rewards are being handed round? Not only are there entire regiments of Irishmen at the front, but there is scarcely a regiment, whether English, Scots, Welsh, Canadian, or Australian, that has not a generous sprinkling of Irish in it. We cannot believe that the services of these men, and the moment spirit of loyalty that has stamped their country from the moment that war threatened, will be allowed to go for nothing. Ireland has been returning good for evil; has offered her best blood in return for centuries of religious persecution; has given all that she has to give. And is the fact that she has done all this without thought of expectation of reward not to be allowed to weigh in her favour? Happily the Empire has come to its senses over this matter as well as over others—thanks to the war; and while making practical acknowledgments to India and the Dominions, who had no reason to feel other than grateful and friendly towards England, it will not forget to reward Ireland, who, alas, has had every reason thereto.

Nelson Day.

A hundred and ten years ago to-day Lord Nelson fell, fighting for Britain, at Trafalgar. At Home, as in former years—nay, more than in former years—there will be abundant signs to-day that his memory is still kept green. Of course it is a fairly easy thing to do, so far as the "keeping green" is confined to singing "Rule Britannia" and the placing of wreaths on the Column in Trafalgar Square. But would these things have given our great naval hero any particular pleasure? Such a practical man as Lord Nelson wanted deeds; not words and sentiments. If his brave spirit is now wandering about the Baltic—the scene, by the way, of one of his biggest achievements—it must rejoice at the fact that the men in the submarines there are keeping alive the traditions which were in the making when the Danish fleet was destroyed by the British in 1801. But there is another side to the picture. Those of our readers who were brought up in the way wherein they should go—on a careful study of Punch's pages—may recall a Tennyson cartoon, published at the time of the Trafalgar Square riots. Nelson is depicted looking down on the untidy, howling mob and asking mournfully: "Is this the England that I died for?"

Then and Now.

May not the great sailor be asking himself the same dismal question to-day, over the fact that thousands of England's young men who might enlist are not doing so? Every conceivable device is being resorted to at Home for persuading these youths to justify their existences as Britishers; public singers, comedians, brass bands etc., are entertaining them, canvassers are pleading with them, public orators are exhorting them—and apparently with little effect—that already men are beginning to talk of conscription as a settled thing. Is this the England that Nelson died for? Of course it may be said that many of his own men were present at his battles merely because the press-gangs brought them; but this fact does not carry us very far, for the reason that his pressed men were already sailors, many of them with a good fighting record behind them; men corresponding rather to the modern defaulter who oversteals his leave than to the modern shirker. If the Britain of 1915 is to honour Nelson's memory as he would have had it honoured, it must be by a general rush to arms in order to cut short a conflict which is wasting the lives of some of her finest sons.

The late "Max Adler."

In another column we print news of the death of Mr. Thomas Heber Clark, better known by his pen-name of "Max Adler." Many of the younger generation are not familiar with his work; for he fell into the background, on the one hand before Mark Twain and, on the other, before the up-to-date humorists. Yet he was a fun-maker of more than ordinary merit, disconcerted, of course, by the fact that his work depended largely on a class and a mode of life that America no longer knows. If, at one end, his work tailed off into the sentimental and the melodramatic, at the other it was the fresh, clean-cut, convulsing fun that has helped millions of people to see the light through the clouds overhanging them and to realise that, after all, there was still something worth living for. His versification, too, was often brilliant in its very absurdity, and is a satirical reply to those who occasionally assert that "anyone can write nonsense." "Anyone" cannot write such glorified nonsense as Max Adler gave us, e.g. in the "poetical" obituary notices penned by the artistic newspaper reporter in "Out of the Burly-burly." We shall be glad to hear from any of our readers who can better: "We have lost our little banner—in a very painful manner—And we only ask how can her—Hard sufferings be borne."

DAY BY DAY.

WORDS ARE LIKE LEAVES; AND WHERE THEY MOST ABOUND, MUCH FRUIT OF SENSE BENEATH IS RARELY FOUND.—Pope.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 71; rain.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 77; rain.

The Mails.

Shanghai Mail.—Due per a.s. Yungpo, to-morrow.
U. K. Mail.—Closed per a.s. Kikasa, Maru at 11 a.m.
U. K. and Canadian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Talthybius to-day at 1 p.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Sinkiang to-day at 3 p.m.
English Mail.—Closes per a.s. Malta to-morrow at 9 a.m.

Share Market News—Opening Official Quotations.

Banka. — \$827, buyers.
Hongkong C. and M. S. S. Co. 20, sales.

Indo { Combd. \$150, s.
Deferred 93 s.

Chinas { Preferred 68 b.
China Sugars.—\$130, buyers.

Lazos. — \$37, com.
Wharves.—\$81, buyers.

Providents.—\$980, buyers.
Tramways.—\$5.90, sellers.

Docks. — \$38, buyers.
Langkats.—Tls. 40, sales.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/9 15-16.

To-morrow's Anniversary
To-morrow is the 70th birthday of Madame Sarah Bernhardt.

Church Missionary Society.
The Secretary of the Church Missionary Society begs to acknowledge with thanks, the sum of \$1.50 from St. Andrew's Church Kowloon, for the C. M. S. Hospital at Pakhoi.

Allice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Allice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals. Students St. John's Hall \$15.

DISOBEYING DEPORTATION ORDERS.

How Records of Wrangdoers are Kept.

Before Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice) at the Criminal Sessions, this morning, Chung Kun was charged with disobeying a deportation order of Oct., 1913.

The jury was empanelled as follows:—Messrs. A. S. Guillet, (foreman), J. Henderson, H. F. Campbell, S. Baker, T. M. Sequeira, T. Young and H. Seth.

The Crown solicitor (Mr. P. M. Hodgson), said the prisoner was arrested for twenty years but he denied being the same man. Before a man was banished his finger prints and his photograph were taken and carefully filed, when he was banished he was taken to Sam Chun and put over the border into Chinese territory, and the officer in charge of him there read over a warrant to him warning him that he would be arrested if he returned.

Five instances of prisoner's prints were produced by Sergeant Popple.

By the Crown Solicitor:—There were about 7,000 finger prints in the department divided into 150 classes. His opinion was that the records were those of the prisoner.

Prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to three years.

Lo Yu-nam, pleaded guilty to a similar charge, and was sentenced to fourteen days' his Lordship remarking that the case should have been dealt with summarily.

The Crown solicitor agreed. Wong Sing, similarly charged was sentenced to three years.

A sentence of three years' was also passed on Leung Wing for returning from banishment.

Another prisoner, Tong Fuk was sentenced to three years' for a like offence.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

AT HOME AND AT THE FRONT.

Germany's Troubles Increase.

In spite of political squabbles at Home, of the German advance towards Mitau, and of the fact that no less than twenty-five thousand of our men are prisoners in Germany, the enemy mind that can take an optimistic view must be of a very remarkable construction. The approach to Mitau is a poor affair when balanced against the Russian successes at other points, the talk in Parliament has, we may well believe, more than its equivalent in Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, where, from the beginning, politicians have been more or less at each other's throats; and even the twenty-five thousand prisoners can be regarded as a small matter so long as we set them against enemy losses. But only so long. The fact that there is even one man in German hands should be sufficient incentive to men of military age to determine them to insist on his liberation. After all that has been proved against the Germans as captors, we ought to be resolved not to leave so much as a dog in their blackguard hands. The recollection of these twenty-five thousand Britishers (to say nothing of many more thousands of men from the Allied countries) at the mercy of these savages, should be a constant spur to recruiting. If the non-enlisting people at Home can be made to meditate on what may be happening to their friends imprisoned in Germany, there will probably be no more difficulty about recruiting—and no more talk of peace, till the Kaiser is in Bedlam or on Devil's Island, his son and heir in a home for degenerates and the Hindenburg-Tirpitz-Hollweg syndicate tied in front of British, French or Russian guns.

Cutting off the Enemy's Supplies.
The performances of our submarines in the Baltic are giving the enemy something tolerably serious to think about. Metal is one of the commodities indispensable to him at present, and the submarines are taking very excellent precautions against his getting it. Hardly a day has gone by, of late, without our hearing news of the sinking or capture of one of those valuable cargo-boats from Scandinavian ports. And quite as effective should be the determination on the part of the Imperial Government to prohibit henceforth the export to neutral countries of any form of cotton that can be ultimately shipped to, and made use of by, the enemy. One feels rather sore to think that this was not done long ago; but we Britishers are always such very successful afternoon farmers, as well as so ready to consult the convenience of people who do not care the proverbial "cuss" about our convenience.

Further Cheering News for the Kaiser.
It may also interest the Kaiser to know that his Balkan programme is not by any means fulfilling his expectations (unless those expectations are, as we hinted before, that the war may be shortened in the Allies' favour and the Germans put out of their misery the sooner); for the Bulgarians are putting up but a poor fight after all. On the Western front, too, all the elaborate enemy plans for night attacks and counter-attacks are being circumvented very satisfactorily by the British and French, while in the Tyrol the Italians are making further important captures at apparently little cost. Germany is in for bad joss all round. Even one of her Z-pelins must needs sail into a chimney-stack, with disastrous results to the Zeppelin; and, almost simultaneously, one of her steam ferries sinks one of her own torpedo-boats. Nor has her playful introduction of explosive bullets into the Russian field, done her men much good. Had they used them on the British, the punishment might not have been quite so swift; but Russians are not the sort of people that it is safe to fool with—and this is doubtless now the opinion of those of the Crown Prince's Grenadiers who had the luck to escape bayonetting.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of October 21, 1914.

Navy Occupies Pacific Islands.
It is officially announced that the Navy has occupied, for military purposes, the Marianne, Marshall and Caroline Archipelagos.

Trafalgar Day.
To-morrow's Nelson celebrations will be of unprecedented magnificence. The Dominion tokens are a notable feature. The inscription on the plinth of the Nelson column, besides Nelson's immortal signal, are:—"The King's words:—'We are fighting for a worthy purpose and will not lay down arms till that purpose is achieved. I rely with confidence on the united efforts of all my subjects,'" and (on the fourth side) Mr. Asquith's words:—"No price is too high when honour and freedom are at stake." To-day crowds have gathered in Trafalgar Square, school children saluting the flag.

Greece Mobilising.
Passenger steamers from Greece announce that Greece has already mobilised 450,000 men, while another 200,000 will be ready to take the field in a fortnight. The Greek Fleet, including the Idaho and Mississippi, is in a perfect state of efficiency. The whole of Greece wishes to join the Triple Entente.

Russian Temperance Petition.
In view of the immense benefits derived from the stoppage of the sale of vodka since the outbreak of war, the Russian Temperance Society has petitioned the Czar to forbid for ever the sale of spirits in Russia. The Czar has replied that he decided long ago to cease the Government sale of alcohol.

The Enemy's Crazy Rushing Game.
The enemy's crazy attempt to rush through to the Straits of Dover is rapidly approaching fruition, namely, ignominious failure. Beginning with the Battle of Lille a fortnight ago, a steady succession of defeats has broken the southern half of their line. The Germans have been reinforced to the last man, but must advance under the worst conditions, as the country, ordinarily easily defended, has now been converted into a quagmire by heavy rains.

Japanese Activity in the Pacific.
A division of our squadron which was in action previously on Jaluit Island and its vicinity, completed on the 14th October the occupation of islands forming bases for military operations in the Marianna, Marshall and East and West Caroline groups. During this operation two German surveying vessels were found hiding, one of which sank herself and the other was captured with her crew on board. There was no damage to us.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

	October 1	...	Tons 200
" 2	198
" 3	201
" 4	209
" 5	194
" 6	200
" 7	182
" 8	202
" 9	199
" 10	184
" 11	199
" 12	191
" 13	188
" 14	200
" 15	161
" 16	168
" 17	159
" 18	161
" 19	161
" 20	103
Total to 20th inst.	3720		
Daily average	186.00		

THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Open Air Concert Postponed.

The open air concert and fete, in aid of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, is postponed until Wednesday next, when all arrangements for to-day will stand for that date.

SHIP'S COMPRADORE IN TROUBLE.

Result of Minding a Pistol for an Officer.

This morning in the Police Court, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, the compradore of the s.s. Laissang was charged with being in possession of a Browning pistol and eighty-eight rounds of ammunition.

Mr. P. W. Goldring defended. The evidence for the police was that the weapon and cartridges were found in the defendant's private chest of drawers.

The defence raised by Mr. Goldring was that eighteen months ago the chief officer of the s.s. Laissang gave the defendant the pistol to take care of for him, while he went to Europe. As far as the defendant was concerned the pistol did not belong to him.

His Worship:—He ought to have taken out a licence.

Mr. Goldring: I take it there is no necessity for the ship's officer to take out the licence.

His Worship:—If you contend that, it is a separate defence altogether.

Mr. Goldring:—If you hear the defendant's evidence you will hear that he has not touched the revolver. It has been lying there for a considerable time. It is very rusty and so is the magazine.

His Worship:—There ought to be a licence. There might be a thousand revolvers in the Colony in similar circumstances.

Mr. Goldring:—Why? He was not going to use it. He kept it in a locked drawer for somebody else.

His Worship remarked that the weapon had evidently not been used. He proposed to convict the defendant and to confiscate the pistol.

Mr. Goldring notified that he would apply to the Captain Superintendent of Police to hold the pistol until the return of the officer.

STOWAWAYS ON THE MALTA.

Interesting Claim by Former Employee.

This morning in the Police Court, before Mr. E. E. Lindsey, two Indians were charged with stowing away on board the P. & O. s.s. Malta from Shanghai.

The defendants said they had received permission from the Captain to travel to India from Shanghai. They had shown him their certificates and had told him they had no money.

Mr. C. O. Talbot, master of the vessel left Shanghai, the chief engineer reported that these men were on board. Witness asked if they had tickets, and one, dated five years back, was produced. Neither had witness' permission to be on board. The only document produced was a certificate of discharge from the s.s. Himalaya, five years old.

The first defendant said that certificate allowed him to go from Shanghai to Bombay.

At a later stage in the day a third defendant was brought up. The chief engineer Mr. R. MacClaren gave it as his opinion that the chief seaman was to blame for bringing the men on board.

The chief seaman said he did not inform the chief engineer of the presence of the three men until the ship had left Shanghai. The case was again adjourned.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Arson Case.

The fourth day's hearing of the Arson case was opened in the Second Court, at the Criminal Sessions, this morning.

Ip Shui-on, a clerk in the Tai-fung, a foreign goods and piece goods shop, said he had examined the entries in "No. 4" with his own book and there was a difference of a few cents.

By Mr. Jenkin:—The transactions in the books were correct. If the bills were signed he would not object to taking the money (laughter). He could not say that Ho Lai denied signing the accounts. If counsel asked Ho Lai himself he would get the question answered. Witness did not say to the sergeant interpreter that he thought Ho Lai had not signed them. He "heard Ho Lai tell the sergeant interpreter he had not signed the books". Yes, he had been told to keep the books as they were important. He allowed Ho Lai to go to the country in face of that because he had business in the country.

Ho Lai, of the Tai-fung Shop, employed as a shop coolie, said he had collected money once from the Lai-wo. He signed the receipt on the goods delivery bill. He had not collected any other money.

By Mr. Jenkin:—He remembered giving a statement to Inspector Gordon of the evidence he was about to give. The sergeant interpreter was not at the station when he gave his evidence, he was at the shops.

Oh yes, looking for the Canton shops I suppose. (laughter.)

Witness said he remembered collecting one account, there might have been another but he could not remember. He recollected telling the inspector that he had collected two accounts. When he went to the Lai-wo shop he told them his name, when they asked him. He was frightened when he saw the sergeant interpreter because he did not know what it was all about.

You thought you might be put in prison?—Yes.

You thought you might be put in prison for signing.

Mr. Orme said the witness might be asked to incriminate himself by answering such questions as he was only young.

His Lordship said he could not see it.

Mr. Jenkin:—My intention is to defend my prisoners and not to incriminate your witnesses, they are sufficiently steeped already (laughter).

Witness said he did not know anyone had signed his name in that until the sergeant interpreter showed it him, and as he did not know what the whole thing was about, he was frightened. He heard the other folks tell the sergeant interpreter he had no right to sign the book and he then became frightened.

Mr. Orme:—That concludes my case.

Mr. Jenkin:—I shall not answer this case my Lord.

His Lordship:—You do not intend to call any evidence?

Mr. Jenkin:—No.

Mr. Orme said they had heard counsel for the defence call the witness for the Crown who gave the plot away, an informer, but he was not an informer in the generally understood sense—a man employed by the police to get information they otherwise could not get. But for him to have plotted as counsel had alleged, for his gain, he would have to be a regular Napoleon of commerce.

Mr. Jenkin in addressing the Jury said he never intended answering the case put forward by the prosecution after hearing the evidence because he was convinced no case had been made out. He would, however, refer them to certain principles before he sat down, because if he did not, his Lordship would do when his turn came for summing up, because they were all there with one duty and that duty was to make the Crown prove their case against the prisoners and not to make the prisoners prove their innocence. The way Mr. Orme had asked them to view the evidence to come to a conclusion that his (counsel's) clients were guilty had struck him as being a very extraordinary one. He had called before them in spirit only, and he was going to do it in body, that excellent gentleman

who stood in the witness-box for the better part of a day and refused to raise his eyes from the ground. He did not know if they were accustomed to studying demeanour, but he suggested to them they had never seen a man in such a peculiar condition, as Mr. Au. He was either overcome with the great grief which it gave him to give evidence against his old friends, or he was overcome at the very awful position which he was occupying in that box, in not telling the truth. In one word, and he would put it to them without bandying any words, he was a liar and a liar from the word "go." Mr. Orme had said the man could not be a liar because he was fat. If that was a true principle then Heaven would be peopled with fat men; a paunch would be a passport to paradise, and he (counsel) would be able to congratulate every man he met, who had a girth, that he was incapable of crime (loud laughter). It would mean that that principle would come back on Mr. Orme's head very many times because if he was consistent he would have to ask, as Crown prosecutor, that every criminal in the dock who had a stomach, be discharged. Mr. Au had been termed by Mr. Orme as being incapable of immense actions and of ingenuity; a man who could not keep awake at night and plot. Had they ever heard such rubbish in their lives. He was not a man who could lie awake at night and plot the simple elements of the story that had been put forward. What had been said could have been thought out in five minutes. They decided to set fire to the house, they collected some shavings, poured some kerosene on them and put a light to them and took the books round to the police station. A story of that complication would not keep any man awake at night or call for any mental strain on the man Au, or anybody else. They could never, and he would challenge his friend Mr. Orme—he could not challenge the judge but he would leave it to his recollection to imagine, and it would be impossible to imagine a criminal case in which the prosecution could have produced, should have been able to produce, the most damning, most conclusive evidence possible, and had not. There never was, never had been and never could be such a case, where they could have produced such conclusive evidence and they had produced evidence which was not worth the name. Mr. Au actually saw arson committed, they were told, therefore they had the very best evidence they could have. There was nothing circumstantial, and nothing was left to the imagination; the man was prepared to swear to it.

On the falsification of books they would have expected better evidence, because Mr. Au was an accountant of the firm and could sign with books like a person played a harp (laughter), and a man who could show them where to look for the fraud and knew the shops with whom they had done business, but who had not thought he had had weeks to do it. He could work it out with Inspector Gordon and the Sergeant interpreter. In place of what they could expect they got evidence of the finest example of trickery and fraud, and he put it to the Jury that the evidence Mr. Au had given and the evidence of the shopkeepers, had left them in a state of most absolute doubt, and if they felt there was any reasonable doubt in their minds, the prisoners were entitled to their discharge. Mr. Orme had said yesterday, it was a tedious case. A more illuminating case and a more ridiculous case he had never had in all his life (laughter) when this case was over, "M. 5" he would take unto himself as a trophy; it was the undoing of his friend and the undoing of the sergeant interpreter—"M. 5" was his saviour (laughter). Then there was the man who stood in the box as firm as the Rock of Gibraltar, Mr. H. A. Lammer (laughter). He said that he went down to the shop and found, after a raging fire, wetted by kerosene, of half an hour's duration when the building was gutted, traces of \$1,000 worth of stock. Good luck to him (laughter) and he (counsel) said if Mr.

TELEGRAMS.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

London, October 19.

The committee stage of the Indian Service Temporary Provisions Bill will be taken by the House of Lords to-morrow, Lord Islington, in the course of the debate on the second reading intimated that the Government is temporarily and in part changing the methods of recruitment, and was most anxious that by no means this year or the following years should the Indian proportion of admissions suffer. Therefore, it was contemplated, if with the examination of one-fourth there was not as a result the same proportion of Indians successful, as in former years, that the number be made by selection. Even treatment would be meted out both to Europeans and Indians. The rules would also provide that a minimum standard of education should be laid down in the case of selected European candidates and a condition of eligibility would be that they have rendered services with the Forces of the Crown of a certain length and nature.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

THE GERMANS AND SHAMEEN.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir:—I read with great interest your Leader in the issue of your paper of the 18th instant re the Germans on Shameen.

I agree entirely with your sentiments and feel sure from what we have seen of the German character since the War started that if Shameen had been a German Concession instead of being British we would have been expelled long ago.

We hope that in the near future the matter of expelling the Germans from Shameen will be seriously taken up by the British Government.

I have reason to believe that the French on Shameen have taken the matter up as far as their Concession is concerned and I think that there are at present no Germans resident on the French Concession.

The Germans are no longer members of any Clubs on Shameen, nor do any self respecting members of society associate with them; as we cannot forget that they are of the same breed and possibly related to some of those "Kultur'd" brutes who sacked Louvain and committed the unspeakable atrocities on women and children of which we have now absolute proof, to say nothing of their latest crime, the cold blooded murder of Miss Cavell, by a German Officer.

These atrocities have made the word German to mean all that is low and despicable and to call a person "German" would now be resented as the greatest insult that could be offered to any human being who considered himself higher in the social scale than the beasts of the field.

On second thoughts I apologise to the beasts of the field as even they have a little decency about them.

Yours, etc.
GUILDIE.
Canton, October 20, 1915.

Lammer found \$1,000 worth of stock after a fire of that description, then his reputation as a surveyor and valuer is a good one, for he must have the eye of a hawk (laughter). He (counsel) put it to them that after a fire of that kind to find \$1,000 worth of stock, on his own estimate there must have been a great deal more there. He did very well in what he did and he (counsel) would have patted him on the back if he had not been in the witness box (laughter). There was nothing, to his mind, left for the jury to do, but to acquit the prisoners on the evidence of the Crown.

The first and second prisoners only were found guilty. His Lordship sentenced the first prisoner to five years' imprisonment with hard labour, the second to three years' with hard labour, and discharged the third.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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INCREASED TAXATION.

CEYLON'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE MOTHER-COUNTRY.

There was an atmosphere of interesting expectancy in the proceedings of the Ceylon Legislative Council on September 30. The first signs of it, says the *Times* of Ceylon, were in the colonnades in Queen Street where people of all races foregathered in indiscriminate knots to witness the arrival of the Governor. It was all some of the onlookers could hope to attain to. Inside the Council Chamber all the accommodation usually accorded to the public was packed almost as tinners crammed with sardines, while all other available space was also filled. Moreover it seemed inconceivable that there could be so many idle Government peons. All the members, without exception, were present, when His Excellency, preceded by General Hackett-Thompson, entered at 2.30. Little time was lost in getting to business. The most interesting passage of His Excellency's financial review was that which elucidated the cryptic reference of October last to bear, part of the Mother-country's burden. His Excellency thought £1,000,000 would be a fitting contribution from Ceylon, payable in annual instalments up to 1925. It was a suggestion he would now place in the hands of the members of the Council. Meanwhile there would have to be increased taxation.

New Export Duties.
Mr. Stubbs explained what it was to be. From October 1 the following export duties would be imposed:—

Tea per 100 lbs.	Rs. 50
Rubber per 100 lbs.	7 50
Cocoa per 100 lbs.	1 50
Cardamom per 100 lbs.	7 50
Coconuts (fresh) per 1,000	2 00
Desiccated coconuts per cwt	0 70
Copra per cwt.	0 40
Coconut oil per cwt.	0 75

Mr. Ramanathan was the first to protest. "I am not sure we want so much taxation. I am not sure that this is the best form of taxation. At any rate give us time to think about it. Let us postpone the matter for three weeks," he asked. In response to a sign from His Excellency Mr. Ramanathan walked to the head of the room and conferred with the Governor. Returning to his seat, the hon. member proposed that the duties should not be imposed till October 22.

Sir S. C. Obeyesekere seconded. The Hon. K. Balasingham also had an amendment to propose and was also invited to the head of the table to receive *advice* *advice*. His Excellency wrote vigorously; the hon. member looked on. Mr. Ramanathan also returned to the Governor's side. Mr. Balasingham returned to his seat. Apparently the *advice* had failed. Mr. Balasingham it was understood would proceed on his own account.

The amendment was lost without a division and Mr. Balasingham thereupon suggested that the taxes should be collected provisionally until the next meeting of the Council. If the Council then disapproved of the taxes the imposition should be refunded.

The Hon. Harry Creasy seconded. As on a former occasion he was opposed to the principle of

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

Hongkong B. v. University.

The following will represent the Hongkong B. in the above match on the Club ground on Saturday next, play commencing at 2.15 p.m. T. E. Pearce (Capt.), G. E. Aubrey, F. H. Baker, C. J. Hewitt, S. S. Moore, H. E. Mariel, E. B. Read, F. Syme Thomson, H. H. Taylor, R. P. Thursfield, A. Whitmarsh.

jumping such proposals on the Council. It was not that he objected to the taxes. He was inclined to like them. But the Council must have time to consider them, because once the taxes were imposed it would be many a long day before they were withdrawn. "Besides," interjected Mr. Ramanathan, "what about people who have entered into contracts for the sale of the products to be taxed? Would the purchaser or the seller have to bear these unforeseen taxes? What horrible trouble the immediate impositions and the taxes would entail? He hoped, therefore, that nothing whatever would be done for three weeks.

Time Required for Reflection.
The Hon. Haydn Eliot was equally emphatic in the opinion that it was impossible for the members to give their views on so short a notice. He did not criticise the proposals. He had not had time even to consider them.

Mr. Stubbs objected that Mr. Balasingham's proposal was impracticable. The Council had no power to make such bargains. "But they do such things in the British Houses of Parliament," protested Mr. Balasingham. On a division being taken it was found that there were seven "yes" and thirteen "noes." Mr. Ramanathan then proposed that further consideration of the motion be postponed till October 22.

Mr. Creasy seconded. "Most catholic, Mr. Creasy," commented His Excellency. "I only want more time to consider the matter. I do not mind by what means we get it," explained Mr. Creasy.

The unofficial members voted solid for the amendment. The officials voted solid against it. The latter won by a majority of two. Mr. Stubbs, speaking with warmth, said though he had had practical experience with almost every Crown Colony of the Empire, he could never recall a precedent where such absurd resolutions as had been brought forward could have found a second order: "I appeal to this Council," concluded the Colonial Secretary, "not to make itself a laughing stock in the eyes of the Empire and the civilised world."

The taxes were then authorised and provision was made that the proportion of export duties formerly allocated for medical purposes should be deducted from the new taxes and allocated to their former purposes.

There were more protests. But the only result was to delay the Council dealing with the remainder of the heavy agenda.

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VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Awa Maru Capt. T. Hori T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Jozawa T. 12,500	TUES., 2nd Nov., at noon. THURS., 11th Nov., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 13,500	TUES., 16th Nov., at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Colombo Maru Capt. O. Sakamoto T. 10,000	SATURDAY, 30th Oct.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Bombay Maru Capt. Terada T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 28th Oct.
SHANGHAI, Moji, and Kobe	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 8,000	TUESDAY, 2nd Nov.
SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama	Sanuki Maru Capt. Tsuda T. 12,500	TUESDAY, 26th Oct.
NAGASAKI, Kobe, and Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. K. Soyeda T. 13,500	SATUR., 13th Nov., at 10 a.m.
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W'WEI & TIENSIN	Kueichow	26th Oct. at 4 p.m.
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Tjikembang	S'HAJ	28th Oct.	JAVA	31st Oct.

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"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

15

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Dairen Maru	8,000	15 knots	Monday, 1st November.
Persia Maru	9,000	17 knots	Wednesday, 3rd November.
Chiyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Tuesday, 9th Nov., at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	" 30th Nov., at noon.
Nippon Maru	11,000	18 knots	" 14th Dec., at 10.30 a.m.
Shinyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Tuesday, 28th Dec., at noon.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£60.
" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

† Cargo only. Omitting Shanghai.

* VIA MANILA, OMITTING SHANGHAI.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway. Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, GALAPAGOS, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Seiyo Maru 14,000 - 18 knots Wednesday, 10th November.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern	13th Oct.	2nd Nov. 11 a.m.
Aldenharn	2nd Nov.	22nd Nov. "
St. Albans	22nd Nov.	14th Dec. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. S. Thomson	FRI., 22nd Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 25th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haijing	W. O. Passmore	FRI., 29th Oct. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co's Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK

Gazette.

Mr. J. Cartwright has rejoined the Tackwo as second officer.

Mr. S. Polkinghorn, from leave, has gone chief officer, Katwo.

Mr. R. Pote-Hunt, chief officer, Katwo, has resigned.

Mr. W. H. Egetoft, second officer, Tangting, has gone second officer, Liangchow.

Mr. E. Evans, chief officer, Yochow, is on reserve.

Mr. E. Shattock, second officer, Liangchow, has gone acting chief officer, Yochow.

Mr. J. Thompson, late Unceas, has been appointed second officer, Tangting.

Mr. W. O. Hill, chief officer, Kiangteen, is on reserve.

Mr. E. W. Lawson, second officer, Kwangtah, has gone chief officer, Kiangteen.

Mr. O. F. Lepatourel, chief officer, Kwangohi, is on leave.

Mr. E. Heiber, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Kwangohi.

Captain D. D. Ross, of the Heinfung, is on reserve.

Captain Hamblin, from leave, has gone master, Heinfung.

An Interesting Decision.

An interesting decision as to the master's responsibility for accidents to his ship when in the hands of a pilot was given in the French Courts on September 3 when Captain Jossan, of the Compagnie General Transatlantique's s.s. Champagne, appeared before a mercantile marine court.

His vessel broke in two on the rocks at the entrance to Ste. Nazaire Harbour. After hearing the evidence of the defendant and the two pilots whose duty it was to bring the steamer into port, the Court, after prolonged consideration, sentenced Capt. Jossan to eight days' suspension from his command, thus making it clear that, although in accordance with the regulations the captain had entrusted the direction of his vessel to a pilot for entrance into the harbour, he nevertheless remains responsible himself for her safety.

Steamship Lines of South-West Africa.

The shipping companies have not been long in taking steps to serve the conquered German territory in South-West Africa. Any arrangements that may be made for calls at Swakopmund and Angra Pequena (Luderitz Bay) will be in the nature of an experiment, dependent for its permanence on the results obtained. The Union-Castle Steamship Company was the first to announce that it was contemplating making calls at the newly acquired ports, and the Ellerman and Bucknall Company and the Clan Line have since followed suit. Swakopmund, which is situated a little to the north of Waldfish Bay, is the starting point of the railway which penetrates into Damarsland in a north-easterly direction as far as Grootfontein.

Steamship Lines Between the Dominion and Great Britain.

Advantage is being taken of the new interchange of tickets between the P. and O. and Orient Companies to incorporate the surtax in the fares, and to discriminate in the rates between Great Britain and the different ports of Australia. The surtax of 10 per cent, was charged a few years ago to meet the increased cost of coal, but it has never been popular. Hitherto, the fares to Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney have been the same, regardless of the fact that there is a difference of nine days between the arrival of the liners at Fremantle and their arrival at Sydney. The fare to Fremantle is to be reduced to £70, while the fare to Adelaide is to be increased to £72, that to Melbourne to £74, and that to Sydney to £76. Other rates for the first-class and those for the second-class are being amended in the same way. No special surcharge has been imposed by either of these Companies. Since the beginning of the War, the P. & O. Company has carried on its fortnightly mail service to Australia, and the Orient Line, with its smaller but excellent fleet, has only had to reduce its sailings on account of the requisitioning of its ships by the Government.—Exchange.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed

Findon, Handcock, Kipper, &c.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta	Kumsang	Fri., 22nd Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Win-sang	Sat., 23rd Oct. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 23rd Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Sun., 24th Oct. at d'light
SHANGHAI via Ningpo	Choy-sang	Wed., 27th Oct. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Fri., 29th Oct. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 30th Oct. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta	Namsang	Thur., 4th Nov. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsung" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Pientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Labad, Datu, Simporna, Taiwan, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure.
LONDON	Merionethshire	Middle of Oct.
GENOA & LONDON	Carnarvonshire	Middle of Nov.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 20. Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

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Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE-MASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.
Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.
THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

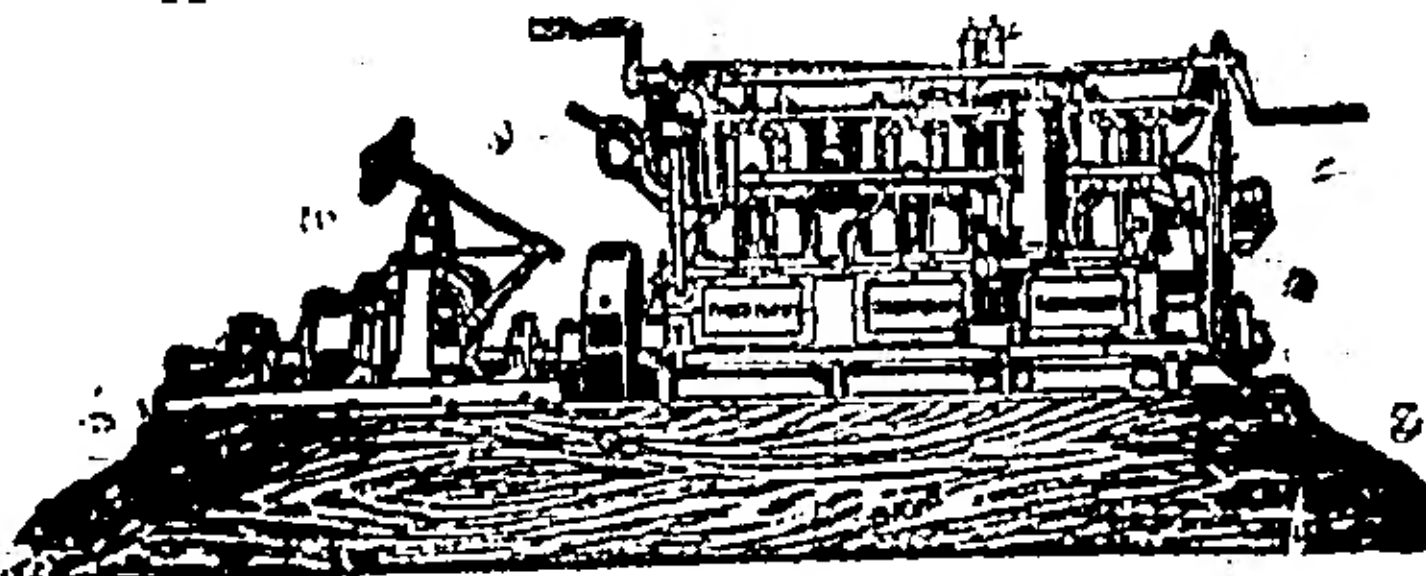
AGENTS for—

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.6 type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. from 70 to 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 22

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	M. of Oct.
M'los, L'don via S'pore etc.	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
L'don, B'bay via Usual P. of Call	Malta	P. & O.	22, Oct.
Genoa	Glengy'e	S. T. Co.	30, Oct.
Marseilles via Ports	Cordillere	M. M.	1, Nov.
L'don, B'bay via Usual P. of Call	Novara	P. & O.	5, Nov.
Genoa and London	Car'shire	J. M. Co.	M. of Nov.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Boston & N. Y. via Suez Canal	Indrakula	J. M. Co.	B. of Oct.
New York via Suez Canal	Saint Bede	D. & Co.	25, Oct.
Via, & T'ma via S'hai, N'saki &c.	Haw si M.	O. S. K.	10, Oct.
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan etc.	Dairon M.	T. K. K.	1, Nov.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Gujarat	B. L.	3, Nov.
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	9, Nov.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Nov.
Ports via Japan	Haw si M.	O. S. K.	13, Nov.
Via, T'ma via S'hai & N'saki &c.	Inveric	B. L. L.	17, Nov.
San Francisco	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	14, Dec.
San F'cisco via M'la & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	4, Jan.
San F'cisco via S'hai & Japan &c.			

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	2, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	16, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	18, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	21, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	22, Oct.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	B. & S.	26, Oct.
Anqing, Tokao via S'ow & Amoy	Sosho M.	O. S. K.	27, Oct.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	28, Oct.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham,	Inaho	O. S. K.	28, Oct.
Penang & Colombo	Maru	D. S. Co.	25, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Dunora	N. Y. K.	25, Oct.
B'bay, via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Bombay M.	M. M.	1, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Polynesian	N. Y. K.	2, Nov.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Rangoon M.	J. M. Co.	4, Nov.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Namsang		
Mauritius and South African	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Jan.
Ports	Tijpanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai			

TO SAIL

THE BANK LINE LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The s.s. "INVERIC"

Capt. A. Wallace, 4,799 tons, will be despatched as above on Wednesday, November 17, 1915.

For freight and further particulars apply to,

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Managing Agents.

Hongkong, 9th Oct., 1915.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

will be despatched for the above ports about

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916.

The T. K. K. s.s. SEIYO MARU (4,000 Tons) will sail from this port for Cebu via Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Calao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso on Wednesday 19th November at noon.

The T. K. K. s.s. DAIREN MARU will be despatched by this company from here for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Honolulu on Monday the 1st November at noon.

The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO MARU sailed for San Francisco on the 12th October at noon. This vessel will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco via usual ports of call on Tuesday the 24th Dec. at noon.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The R.M.S. s.s. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver on Sunday the 17th Oct. due to arrive at Hongkong on Friday the 12th November.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Kutsang, Br. s.s. 3,110, R. C. D. Bradley, 15th Oct.—Calcutta, 29th Sept. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Prometheus, Norw. s.s. 1,024, O. Manoir, 15th Oct.—Bangkok, 7th Oct. Rice—T. & Co.

Pheumpeuh, Br. s.s. 1,665, W. C. Bird, 16th Oct.—Salgon, 12th Oct. Gen.—Chinese.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s. 739, Movon, 18th Oct.—Hohow, 17th Oct. Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Katori, Maru, Jap. s.s. 6,161, E. Kon, 18th Oct.—London, Gen.—N.Y.K.

Merionethshire, Br. s.s. 2,686, H. J. Bennett, 18th Oct.—Shanghai, 14th Oct. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Wimbledon, Br. s.s. 2,436, J. Cantell, 18th Oct.—Chingwantao, 11th Oct. Coal—D. & Co.

Chelan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,006, M. Oka, 18th Oct.—Quinhao, 15th Oct. Salt—Chinese.

Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,053, Leask, 19th Oct.—Manila, 16th Oct. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kanchow, Br. s.s. 1,222, Rees Lewis, 19th Oct.—Swatow, 18th Oct. Rice—B. & S.

Malta, Br. s.s. 3,887, C.O. Talbot, 20th Oct.—Kobe, 17th Oct. Gen.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Ohoyang, Br. s.s. 2,384, G. S. Holmwood, 20th Oct.—Swatow, 19th Oct. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Ningchow, Br. s.s. 5,836, H. L. Allen, 20th Oct.—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.

Tijmanook, Dot. s.s. 4,791, A. W. Racy, 20th Oct.—Gombaya, 14th Oct. Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,195, Jas. Doyle, 27th Oct.—Port Paravall, 19th Oct. Cement Stone—S. T. & Co.

Kitano Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,942, F. E. Cope, 20th Oct.—Shanghai, 17th Oct. Gen.—N.Y.K.

TO SAIL

REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

s.s. "MINNESOTA," (CAPT. T. W. GARLICK.)

Capacity 28,000 Tons. 27,500 Tons Gross Register. Length 680 Feet. Beam 73½ Feet.

EQUIPPED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Sails from Nagasaki

For SEATTLE via MANILA, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong, Manila & Shanghai to Seattle or San Francisco	£36
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
Nagasaki to Seattle or San Francisco	33
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	49.10
Kobe and Yokohama to Seattle or San Francisco	31
Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	0
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London	65
London and Return (Six Months)	109
Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai or Japan Ports of call to London and Return (24 Months)	114

Reduced rates to all Points in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Luxurious Passenger Accommodation—Suites and State-rooms (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephones, etc.

DIRECT connection at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.

Special rates to Missionaries, and their families.

For full information regarding freight and passage apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
Prince's Building.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

LONDON & GLASGOW...

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 9th Oct. 1915.

General Agents.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong 29th May, 1915

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: All A.B.O. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SLIP AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	SIZE OF TIDE	REMARKS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	150' 0" (50' 0" beam)	12'	12' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	275'	74'	12'	12' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	245'	40' 3"	12'	12' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	245'	50'	12'	12' 6"	
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	245'	50'	12'	12' 6"	
WAI-KONG-SUI					
Cremopolis Dock	465'	15'	20'	12' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Hong Dock	425'	15'	20'	12'	
Leisure Dock	425'	15'	20'	12'	

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

M. DYER B.Sc. M.I.N., Kowloon Dock Hongkong

TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1915.

TO LET.
TO LET.—Offices and rooms in
the Old Supreme Court
Building. Apply to **NORONHA**
& Co., 5 Duddell Street.

THE
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.
SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1915.

**TO-DAY'S
LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.**

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]
ZEPPELIN REPORT BELATED.

ACCIDENT OCCURRED LAST MARCH.

October 20, 1.30 p.m.
It appears that the report of Pilkington and Sons is a belated one. The Zeppelin accident occurred last March.

SPIES COURT MARTIALLED.

ONE SHOT AND ONE IMPRISONED

October 20, 1.30 p.m.
Two spies have been court martialled and found guilty, one was executed yesterday and the other sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

LORD DERBY ON RECRUITING.

SCHEME TO OBTAIN SUFFICIENT RECRUITS FOR MANY MONTHS TO COME.

October 20, 1.30 p.m.
Lord Derby at the Mansion House said the idea of his scheme was to obtain sufficient recruits for many months to come, to enable men to be called up as they were wanted. Those eligible for enlistment will be divided into forty-six groups, men who were not married, aged men and those from nineteen to forty years inclusive, will be called up according to age, then the married men. The latter will only join the colours when the list of unmarried men is exhausted and if every man eligible comes forward, it will be many months before the older and married men will be called up. Indeed the war might meanwhile be decided. He suggested that the married men join the Army Service Corps or the Medical Department.

AN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT.

DISABLED MEN FROM ARMY AND NAVY TO BE GIVEN A TRAINING.

October 20, 1.30 p.m.
A Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Selbourne has recommended, as an experiment, that fifty discharged and disabled men from the army and the navy be given course of training in an agricultural college with a view to ultimate employment on the land. The War Office has approved of the scheme and the Treasury is defraying the cost.

TWO CABINET MEETINGS.

ATTENDED BY FRENCH MINISTERS.

October 20, 1.30 p.m.
There were two Cabinet and Two War Council meetings yesterday, one were attended by MM. Millerand and Cambon.

RUMOURED CABINET CHANGES.

October 20, 1.30 p.m.
The newspapers say that Sir F.E. Smith will be appointed Attorney General and that Mr. G. Cave will be appointed Solicitor General.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Consul A. Nilsson to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY,
the 29th October, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Residence "Victoria Lodge" No. 15 Peak Road,
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—
Fine Axminster Pile Carpets, Rugs and Stair Carpet, Brussels Carpet, Walnut Bookcase, Swedish Carved Oak Chair, Card Table, Easy Chairs and Ottoman with Loose Covers, Large Overmantels, Console Tables with Mirrors, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Bronze and Brass Elutriators, Ceiling Fans, Brass Fenders, Swedish Lace and Embroidered Curtains, etc.
Fine Twin Brass Bedsteads with Wire and Hair Mattresses, Teak Wardrobes, Toilet Tables and Chest-of-Drawers, Patent Washstands, etc.

Dinner Service, Tea and Coffee Sets, Glass and E. P. Ware, Copper Tea and Coffee Sets with Tray, Crockery, Cooking Range, Copper and Aluminium Cooking Utensils, Tennis Net and Poles, Stone Roller, Lawn Mower, Pumps in Pots, etc. etc.

1 Zither.
N.B.—Most of the above furniture made by Lane Crawford & Co. and Wm. Powell Ltd.
On view from Thursday, the 28th October.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

AN OPEN AIR
CONCERT AND FETE

will be held in the
Public Gardens, Albert Road,
in aid of the funds of the

BRITISH RED CROSS
SOCIETY

and the
ORDER OF
S. JOHN OF JERUSALEM
on THURSDAY, October 21st,
1915, at 9 p.m.

Under the patronage of
His Excellency Sir Henry May,
K.C.M.G.,
His Excellency Major-General
F. Ventris,
Rear-Admiral R. H. Anstruther,
C.M.G.

Admission will be afforded at the
Main Entrance and the
Albany Entrance.
The Gates will be opened
at 8.30 p.m.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col.
L. A. Watson and Officers the
band of the 74th Punjab will
perform and also
The Police Reserve Band.

Vocalists:—
Mrs. Villiers Smyth
Mr. A. J. England
Mr. H. E. Muriel

Tickets of Admission 50 cents
each can be obtained at Messrs.
S. Moutrie & Co., The Robinson
Piano Co., and at either Gate on
the night of the Fete.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S
LEAGUE.SALE OF WORK
IN AID OF

Local Charities for Children—
the PRINCE OF WALES FUND
the National Committee for Bel-
gian Relief, and children in M.
O. L. Homes whose fathers have
been killed in action.

To be held in the
Grounds of Government House
by kind permission of His Ex-
cellency the Governor.
On SATURDAY, 20th October,
From 2 to 6 p.m.

Entrance only at the Garden.
Gate in Upper Albert Road.
Prices of admission Adults 30 cts
Children 10 "

All Members and Associates free.

Come to see the
"MERRIE MUMMERS."
5.30 p.m. Ticket \$1.00.

TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES,
ICES, SWEETS, TEA,
BRAN TUB, CHRISTMAS
TREE.

No Chits Taken.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FR DAY, OCTOBER 22, 1915.

"WIFFLES IN LOVE AND WAR;"

2 parts; 2,000 ft.

A Screen from beginning to end.

"FOR HONOUR AND COUNTRY"

—an Episode of the War.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 25,

And for one week on'y.

Farewell Performances of

MISS MAY CLARKE

BIJOU THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

The Dramatic Story

VOTES FOR WOMEN

in 3 parts.

ART FOR LOVE'S SAKE

a beautiful drama.

etc., etc.,

NOTICES.

SCRIPPS

"The Motor That Crossed
The Atlantic"

Call in and inspect the duplicate of the 16 h.p. Scripps
that took a 35 ft. boat 6,500 miles across the Atlantic
from Detroit to Petrograd without a single stop.

Prices and full particulars upon application.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

4, DES VCEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

THE BEST MEALS SERVED IN
HONGKONG \$1.00

EITHER A LA CARTE OR TABLE D'HOTE.

Oysters, Kippers & Smoked Fillet Haddock, Our Fried Fish
[with Chip Potatoes is Par Excellence.

We serve only Lipton's No. 1 Tea & Choice Cakes made with
best Table Butter only.

You should not fail to give us a Trial.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT
LOAN AND MORTGAGE
CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Pro-
perty, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident
System.

(Rates and Particulars on ap-
plication).
The Office of
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers
Hongkong, 19th March, 1890

Don't forget after the Show
upper, and Light Refreshments
at LEXANDRA CAFE.
Open Till Midnight

NOTICE

G.  R.

NOTICE.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or
Indian desirous to leave the
Colony should apply in writing
for permission to do so to the
Captain Superintendent of Police,
at least 48 hours before the in-
tended hour of departure, giving
name, nationality, age, sex,
height and occupation of the
applicant, and stating the name
of the steamer or other vessel or
the hour of the train by which
the applicant wishes to leave.
Applicants should apply in person
for their passes at the Central
Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to
4 p.m. daily.

Hongkong 9th, July, 1915.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cts.
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 19
" Prime Out	" 21
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	" 19
Roast—Shin	" 19
" Breast—Ngau Lam	" 17
" Soup—Tong Yuk	" 15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	" 20
" do.,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	" 30
" Sausages—Ngau Cheung	" 24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set 10
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50
" corned—Ham Ngau Li	" 80
" Head—Ngau Tau	" \$1.00
" Heart—Ngau Sum	lb. 14
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	" 20
" Feet—Ngau Keuk	each 11
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	" 11
" Tail—Ngau Mei	" 18
" Liver—Ngau Kon	lb. 13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	" 6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set \$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwai	lb. 25
" Leg—Yeung Pui	" 25
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	" 24
" Saddle	" 27
Pigs Obitings—Chu Chong	" 27
" Brains—Chu No	per set 24
" Feet—Chu Keuk	lb. 13
" Fry—Chu Chap	" 15
" Head—Chu Tau	" 16
" Heart—Chu Sam	each 11
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	" 18
" Liver—Chu Kon	lb. 28
" Pork Chop—Chu Pui Kwai	" 24
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	" 28
" Leg—Chu Pui	" 20
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	" 20
" Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set 60
" Heart—Yeung Sam	each 8
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	" 12
" Liver—Yeung Kon	lb. 26
" Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	" 22
" Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yuk	" 26
" Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	" 26
" Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	" 19
" Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	" 20
" Lard—Chu Yau	" 20

POULTRY.

	Cts.
Chickens—Kai Tsai	lb. 35
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	" 34
Ducks—Ap	" 32
" Fan Kau	" 18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 20
" (fresh)	" 38
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 42
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	" 30
Geese—Ngo	" 24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 28
" Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	" 25
Snipe—Sha Tsai	each 22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60
" Hen	" 45
" Pheasant—Shan Kai	" 75
" Quail—Om Chun	" 25
" Partridges—Che Ku	" 65

FISH.

	Cts.
Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 16
Bream—Pin Yu	" 18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	" 15
Carp—Li Yu	" 20
Catfish—Chik Yu	" 12
Codfish—Man Yu	" 14
Crabs—Hai	" 26
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	" 18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	" 12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	" 13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	" 10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	" 18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	" 32
Frogs—Tin Kai	" 33
Garoupe—Shak Pan	" 40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	" 16
Herrings—Tao Pak	" 20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	" 20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	" 18
Loach—Wu Yu	" 26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	" 28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	" 20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	" 32
Mullet—Chai Yu	" 16
Oysters—Shang Ho	" 22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	" 12
Perch—Tau Lo	" 18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	" 16
Pike—Pan Yu	" 15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	" 26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	" 28
Prawns—Ming Ha	" 38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	" 10
Rock Fish—Shak Kau Kung	" 15
Roach—Chun Yu	" 12
Salmon—Ma Yau	" 80
Shark—Sha Yu	" 7
Skate—Po Yu	" 8
Shrimps—Ha	" 25
Snapper—Lap Yu	" 28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	" 16
Tench—Wan Yu	" 26
Turbot—Cho How Yu	" 18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	" 60

FRUITS.

	Cts.
Almonds—Hang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	" 18
" (Chafoo)—Tia Chun Ping Kho	" 18

FOOD.

	Cts.
Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 8
" Cheuk	" 8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	" 8
" (French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	" 8
" Sprout—Ah Choi	" 10
" Long—Tau Kok	" 10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each 8
Bitter Squash—Fa Kwa	" 8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa	" 8
" Red—Hung Ke	" 8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	lb. 10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Yo Tsai	" 14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	" 8
Carrots—Kam Shan	lb. 8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	" 8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chia	" 25
" Red—Hung Fa Chia	" 10
" Green—Ching Lap Chia	" 8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chia Liu	" 10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	" 9
" old—Lo Keung	" 12
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	" 12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each 1
Lettuces—Yeung Shang Tsai	" 1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb. 8
" Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	" 8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	" 35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 1
Okra	lb. 8
Onions Bombay—Yeung Ohong Tau	" 6
" Green—Shang Ohong	" 6
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ohong Tau	" 7
Paraley—Kun Tsai	lb. 8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb. 1
Potatoes, Sweet—Fau Shu	" 3
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Sha Tau	" 3
" Japan—Yut Pan Sha Tsai	" 8
" American—Fa Ki Shin Tsai	" 8
" Foochow—Fook-how Sha Tsai	" 3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	" 3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	" 5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	" 1
Sage—Tao So	" 8
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	" 8
Spinach—Yin Tsai	" 5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	" 6
" Wai Tau	" 6
Turnips, Pantli, (Long)—Lo Pak	" 4
" English—Yeung Lo Pak	" 4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit wa	" 4
" (American)—Kau-shan Chit wa	" 12
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	" 6
" Lily root—Lin Ngau	" 6
Yams—Ta Shu	" 6
" English—Yeung Kan Choi	" 1
" Tau	" 1

VEGETABLES, &c.

	Cts.
Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 8
" Cheuk	" 8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	" 8
" (French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	" 8
" Sprout—Ah Choi	" 10
" Long—Tau Kok	" 10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each 8
Bitter Squash—Fa Kwa	" 8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa	" 8
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Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	lb. 10
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Paraley—Kun Tsai	lb. 8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb. 1
Potatoes, Sweet—Fau Shu	" 3
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Sha Tau	" 3
" Japan—Yut Pan Sha Tsai	" 8
" American—Fa Ki Shin Tsai	" 8
" Foochow—Fook-how Sha Tsai	" 3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	" 3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	" 5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	" 1
Sage—Tao So	" 8
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	" 8
Spinach—Yin Tsai	" 5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	" 6
" Wai Tau	" 6
Turnips, Pantli, (Long)—Lo Pak	" 4
" English—Yeung Lo Pak	" 4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit wa	" 4
" (American)—Kau-shan Chit wa	" 12
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	" 6
" Lily root—Lin Ngau	" 6
Yams—Ta Shu	" 6
" English—Yeung Kan Choi	" 1
" Tau	" 1

SEAFOOD.

	Cts.
Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 16
Bream—Pin Yu	" 18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	" 15
Carp—Li Yu	" 20
Catfish—Chik Yu	" 12
Codfish—Man Yu	" 14
Crabs—Hai	" 26
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	" 18
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	" 12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	" 13
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	" 10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	" 18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	" 32
Frogs—Tin Kai	" 33
Garoupe—Shak Pan	" 40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	" 16
Herrings—Tao Pak	" 20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	" 20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	" 18
Loach—Wu Yu	" 26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	" 28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	" 20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	" 32
Mullet—Chai Yu	" 16
Oysters—Shang Ho	" 22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	" 12
Perch—Tau Lo	" 18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	" 16
Pike—Pan Yu	" 15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	" 26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	" 28
Prawns—Ming Ha	" 38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	" 10
Rock Fish—Shak Kau Kung	" 15
Roach—Chun Yu	" 12
Salmon—Ma Yau	" 80
Shark—Sha Yu	" 7
Skate—Po Yu	" 8
Shrimps—Ha	" 25
Snapper—Lap Yu	" 28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	" 16
Tench—Wan Yu	" 26
Turbot—Cho How Yu	" 18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	" 60

FISH.

魚王沙	of	the above prices are in accordance with the	0
網尾黃	of	maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised	7
鮑頭蝦	30th	ult. The Proclamation also contained the follow	0
魚水溪	of	maximum retail prices:—	3
魚海	1.	Floor :—	8
鱸黃	(a.)	First Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., \$4.1	0
鮑田	per	lb., 1	7
斑石	(b.)	Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., 4.0	3
魚白	per	lb., 0	8
白哲	(c.)	Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., 3.8	0
鮑魚	per	lb., 0	3
鮑花黃	2.	Tinned Milk :—	0
魚頭	(a.)	Sweetened Condensed Milk; per 1 lb. tin,	0
魚油	(b.)	Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	0
魚芒	(c.)	Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),	0
魚弄	(d.)	Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	0
魚生	(e.)	Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,	0
鰻生	(f.)	Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin	0
魚鵪	3.	Sugar :—	0
魚翅	Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin, 1.	0	
魚翅	Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	0	
魚翅	Granulated, per lb.,	0	
魚翅	Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	0	
魚翅	No. 2	"	0
魚翅	"	Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	0
魚翅	4.	Frozen Meat:—	0
魚翅	The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other sto	0	
魚翅	on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices a	0	
魚翅	ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles en	0	
魚翅	the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed b	0	
魚翅	man and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be	0	
魚翅	the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm	0	
魚翅	Wyndham Street.]	0	
魚翅	5. Market Produce:—(See above)	0	
魚翅	6. The prices of provisions imported from countri	0	
魚翅	China (excepting those above enumerated) may not b	0	
魚翅	than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing i	0	
魚翅	on the 25th July, 1914.	0	

MARTIN'S
APOL & STEEL
(No. 1) PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of
this Pill in their drawers to have at the first
sign of any irregularity of the Menstrual
flow, they can't be so unfortunate as to
suffer from it. Those who have
any irregularities of the Menstrual
flow, take them and you will be
cured. All Chemists and Druggists sell them.
Prepared by the **APOL & STEEL** Co.,
of **PARIS, CHAMBER, NORTHERN, and**

MARTIN'S
APOL & STEEL
(No. 1) PILLS

COMMERCIAL.

Paper Pulp From Bamboo.

In view of the threatened shortage of paper, it is good news to hear that a new source of supply is likely to be provided. It appears that at the recent session of the Mysore (India) Economic Conference the subject of developing industries in the State was referred to—particularly paper production. The report of a technical committee showed that investigations are proceeding into the practicability of making paper pulp, which is in enormous demand. Eight forests have been explored for suitable raw material, and a qualified technical expert has been engaged to test samples of grasses and bamboos. Already an agreement has been made with one of the factories in India to make paper out of twenty tons of crushed bamboo sent from Mysore. The district of that name is said to be especially rich in grasses and bamboos, and there seems to be a good prospect of the new industry being a success.

Shanghai Share Report.

Messrs. A. L. Anderson and company in their weekly share Circular dated Shanghai October 15, 1915 state:—A very busy week has just drawn to a close, the transactions in rubbers aggregating many thousands of shares. The advancing rate of the product in London has been responsible for the activity in the Rubber market and the appreciation of nearly every share from Alroas to Yangbes and in this connection it is interesting to note that just previous to the outbreak of hostilities, with 2/11, rubber the former stood at 2 1/2 and the latter at 2, whereas now, with 2/7d, rubber we have buyers at 12 1/2 and 5/80 respectively. The London rubber share-market shows no such rise. Cottons have ruled quiet and but few transactions have been recorded. To-day's opening rate for T/T on London was 2/4 1/2, the dollar rate being 72.8. Debentures.—Only a few small lines came to sale and the demand there for remains. Bank.—Hongkong and Shanghai sold at \$900, with a few small transactions at \$902 1/2. Cathays. No sales were made public, but sales could probably be effected at rather better than quoted rates. Marine Insurance.—Under this heading we heard of no transactions. North-China could be disposed of at 175, Unions at \$1,030 and Yangtze at \$250. Docks and Engineering.—Shanghai changed hands in some quantity at 61. New Engineering remains quiet at 81. Fongkong Docks. Orders for the construction of 5 or 6 coasteers framed shares up to Hk. \$87 1/2. Lands and Hotels.—Anglo-French are wanted at 105 and Investments at the same, but a shade better might be paid. Centrals are still on the market at \$6 1/2. Cotton Mills.—Prices remain much as last week, with a somewhat weaker tone due to the fears of our native friends of dearer cotton. Industrials.—Langkats have retained their position at 39, closing firm. Samatras with sales 11 1/2 realized the 1914 crop at an average price of 0.61 guilders per half kilo as against 1.17 for the previous year. Rubbers.—The figures given furnish a description of the situation; while prices may be justified by present profits and future prospects, it must not be forgotten that not the expertest expert of them all can foretell the post-war price of rubber with any certainty, and when we hear 3/6 confidently predicted, that we were once told on the highest authority that "rubber must go to 15/." Miscellaneous.—Construction "B" sold at 88 and more could be taken. Telephones remain steady at 97 for small and frequent sales. Gas gained notice at 36 and Waterworks at 340.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be Beaten, if Equalled
For Bread Cakes, Confectionery
and meals with Wines & Liquors.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest Since 14th May. to now	1915. Lowest Since 14th May. to now	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$827 1/2	120,000	\$125	all	855 July.	700 Oct.	845 x div.	790 c. div.	{22 3/4 - at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15.
Marine Insurances.									
Antion Insurance Office, Ltd.	425	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	425	360	{Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	175	10,000	£15	£5	145 May	133 Jan.	175	160	{Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of C'lon, Ltd.	955	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	\$972	\$855	{Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	250	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	250	225	{Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	162	25,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	162	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	420	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	420	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	89	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	91	45	{4 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	20	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2 Jan.	22 Dec.	23	19	{Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	159	60,000	£5	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	157 1/2	96	{6 p.c. on p. s. & 3 p.c. on d. s. for year 1914. shares quoted ex 9 p.c. div. in H'kong from 29.9.15. an interim div. of 3 p.c. on the combined shares paid in London 22.9.15
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	87 1/2	3,797,610	£1	all	106 1/2 Feb.	70 1/2 Sept.	90 1/2 x div.	82 1/2 x div.	{Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	39	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	39	32	{15.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30/4/15
Refineries.									
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	130	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	134	111	\$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	137 1/2	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	46	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Administration	30 1/2	1,000,000	£1	all	41 1/2 Feb.	33 1/2 Dec.	33 1/2	30 1/2	{Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ltd.	340	200,000	£1	all	310 Jan.	190 Nov.	4	3.60	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	28 1/2	160,000	£1	all	39 1/2 Feb.	19 1/2 Nov.	32 1/2	32 1/2	1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Ural Caspian	39 1/2	786,666	£1	all	56 1/2	21 1/2			1/- interim 1916
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	81	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	80	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'pon D. Co., Ltd.	88 1/2	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	86 1/2	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	60 1/2	55,700	£1 10	all	60 July	50 Dec.	63 1/2 ex div.	45	Tls. 3 for year ending 30.4.15
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	90	32,000	£1 10	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	93 1/2	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	194	13,000	£100	100			94	94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	112	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	{22.50 for half year ending 30/6/15
H'kong Land Investment Co.	109	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	111 x div.	108	{33 1/2 for year ending 30/6/15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	87	150,000	\$10	all	94 1/2 Jan.	7 Nov.	7 1/2	6.10	45 cents for year 1914
H'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	40	6,000	\$50	80	45 1/2 Jan.	4 Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	105	78,000	£50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	106	101	{Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1/2 year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	73 1/2	12,500	\$10	all	73 June	66 Feb.		70	\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates	100	10,000	\$100	all			100	100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	172 1/2	10,000	£50	all	138 July	125 May	180	152 1/2	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co., Ltd.	94 1/2	125,000	\$10	all	84 Mar.	7 June	930	7	50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	154 1/2	15,000	£10	all	144 Jan.	11 Mar.	17	13 1/2	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Maw	84	8,000	£10	all	110 Feb.	70 May	89	86	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in Shai	193	40,000	£50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	105	96	{Dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30/6/15
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	104 1/2	60,000	\$12	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	48 1/2	50,000	\$5	all	490 July	4 April	4 1/4	4 1/4	6% for year ending 28.2.05
Do. (Spec. shares)		50,000	\$1	all					
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	980	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	10.10	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	532 1/2	40,000	7 1/2	6	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.25 for year ending 31.7.15
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	108 1/2	400,000	\$10	all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	11	6.70	50 cts. for 1914.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	45	60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	44 1/2	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	190	6,500	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	190	184	Interim of \$2 account 1915
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	134	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	34 1/2	25	Interim \$1 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	570	325,000	\$5	all	13 1/2 July	7 1/2 Feb.	5.25	4.80 x div.	{10% for 1914
Langkats	140	200,000	£10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42	36 1/2	{Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	89 1/2	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/2 Dec.	10 1/2	9	{70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Do (New) 85 cts.		69,000	\$10	\$1.	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	81	80 cts.	
Philippines Ltd.	4	75,000	\$10	all			4	4	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	12	12,000	\$10	10			5	5	\$1.50 for 1910
Societe des Pulpes et Papiereries du Tonkin	20	13,200	\$50	all			20	20	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	33 1/2	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June.	4 Nov.	3 1/2	3.00	25 cts. for year ending 31/5/15
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	16 1/2	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	18	16	{1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd.	66 1/2	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec.	6.90 x div.	6 1/2 x div.	{60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited.	66 1/2	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	7	6	{50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	29	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	\$1.50 for 1914

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Anglo Java Estates Ltd. Tls. 11 buyers.	Ayer Pannas (Straits) \$4.80 buyers.	Kempas (Straits) \$3.30 buyers.	Sandycrofts (Straits) 5.25 buyers.
Linggis 14/9 buyers 15/6 sellers.	Balgownie (Straits) \$3.15 buyers.	Malaka Pindas (Straits) \$1.35 buyers.	Pajam (Straits) \$9.15 buyers.
Nordanals 18/- buyers 19/6 sellers.	Changkat Serdangs (Straits) \$4.90 buyers.	Malakoffs (Straits) \$3.40 buyers.	9.25 sellers.

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers 6, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, OCT. 21, 1915.
ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."
THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

Oct. 21st.

Selling.	
T/T Bombay	1/9 7/8
Demand Bombay	1/9 15/16
30 d/s	1/10
60 d/s	1/10 1/16
4 m/s	1/10 1/8
T/T Shanghai	77
Private 30 d/s eight	
T/T Singapore	78
T/T Japan	86 1/2
T/T India	130 1/2
Demand India	137

T/T Bombay	137
Demand Bombay	137
T/T Calcutta	137
Demand Calcutta	137
Demand Manila	84 1/2
T/T San F'co & N.Y.	42 3/4
Demand New York	42 7/8
T/T Java	107 1/8
T/T Marks	
Demand Germany	
T/T France	2.51
Demand Paris	2.51

On H'iphong	7 1/2 % prem.
On Saigon	7 1/2 %
On Bangkok	8 1/2 %
Buying.	
4 m/s. L/C	1/10 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	1/10 5/8
6 m/s. L/C	1/10 3/4
30 d/s. S'ney & M.	1/10 3/4
30 d/s. San F'co & N.Y.	44 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	2.62
6 m/s. France	2.67

Gold Leaf per oz.	\$59.50
Sovereign	\$11.05 nom.
Bar Silver, ready	23 7/8
forward	

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per \$100:	
Chinese	20 cts. pieces \$20 1/2
Chinese	10 " \$20 1/2
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	\$10 1/8
Hongkong 10 " "	\$10

NOTICE

NY CARLSBERG BEER.

The world famed DANISH brew, for years known as the finest Beer specially brewed for the Far East.



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IT'S CLEAR,
IT'S CHEAP,
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WEATHER

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BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—
ROMBAY, LONDON,
CALCUTTA, MANILA,
CANTON, PANAMA,
CEBU, PEKING,
COLON, SAN FRANCISCO,
HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,
Kobe, YOKOHAMA

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$4,120,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000
All kinds of FOREIGN &
LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS
transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened
and FIXED DEPOSITS
received at rates to be ascertained
on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:
Amoy, Hankow,
Bombay, Calcutta,
Canton, Changchun,
Hankow, Harbin,
Hankow, Hongkong,
Kobe, Lyons, Shanghai,
Sourabaya, Tientsin,
Yokohama

Interest Allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be
obtained on application.
EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal
Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of
Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and
General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened
and FIXED DEPOSITS received
for 1 year or shorter periods
at rates which will be quoted on
application.

Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Starting
£1,500,000 at 2/-
—£15,000,000
Silver £18,000,000

Reserve Liability of
Proprietors £15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman,
W. J. Fattenden, Esq., Deputy
Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.,
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.,
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.,
J. A. Plummer, Esq.,

